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CLOSED SHELF

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Visits DPRK

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk who paid a visit to the DPRK and warmly hugged him.

(KCNA Radiophoto)

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Upon the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, his wife and his party arrived in Pyongyang on December 1 by special train for a goodwill visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae warmly met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, his wife and his party at the railway station.

Arriving here together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk were Chau Seng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea; Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of the Head of State; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk; Prince Norodom Chakrapong, son of the Head of State; Kou Roun, Member of the High Council of the Throne, and his wife; Pung Peng Cheng, chief of the office of the Head of State, and his wife; Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to our country, and his wife; and others.

The current visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to our country is a significant event which turns a new page in further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and solidarity forged between our two peoples and consolidating the anti-imperialist common front of the Asian people and the solidarity of the third world people.

Put up with due respect in the centre of the railway station plaza were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to the railway station before the arrival of the guests.

Present at the railway station were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade O Jin U and his wife, Comrades Pak Sung Chul, So Chol and Choe Jae U, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of working people's organizations and Pyongyang municipal power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, men of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Also on hand were staffers of the Royal Cambodian Embassy, foreign diplomatic envoys and Cambodian students studying in our country.

At 4:30 p.m. the special train carrying the goodwill mission of the heroic Cambodian people slowly pulled in the compound.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk alighted from the train amid the warm welcome of the crowd.

Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and warmly hugged him, and exchanged greetings with his party.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his party exchanged greetings with cadres and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, his wife and party were accompanied by vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and his wife and Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Kingdom of Cambodia, from Sinuiju, a border city.

A grand function was held at the station plaza to welcome Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

The national anthems of Cambodia and our country were played and a 21-gun salute was fired.

In company with Comrade Kim Il Sung, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Together with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk got into the car and headed for the Guest House, warmly waving to the enthusiastic cheers of the welcomers.

Courtesy Call

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk on Dec. 2 paid a courtesy call on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae.

Present on the occasion were the entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

On hand were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife, and Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of amity.

Banquet

Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on the evening of Dec. 2 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife on a goodwill visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk were their entourage.

Present on the occasion were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade So Chol, Comrade Choe Jae U and Comrade Ho Dam and his wife, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of working people's organizations and Pyongyang municipal power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press and Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Staff members of the Royal Embassy of Cambodia, diplomatic envoys of various countries and Cambodian students studying in our country were also invited.

The banquet opened with the playing of the national anthems of Cambodia and our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet.

(See page 2)

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk spoke next.

(See page 2)

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with militant amity and fraternal friendship.

A performance was given at the banquet by artists of the central art organizations in Pyongyang.

Return Call

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae on Dec. 3 paid a return call on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

Present on the occasion were Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, and his wife.

On hand were the entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere overflowing with amity.

Films

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, appreciated on Dec. 3 evening the documentary of our country "The Goodwill Visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, to Our Country" and newsreels of our country.

Cambodian guests accompanying Samdech Norodom Sihanouk also saw the films.

Seeing the films together with the guests were Comrade Ho Dam and his wife.

The documentary "The Goodwill Visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, to Our Country" impressively shows the goodwill visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to our country in April last, which made a great contribution to further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and solidarity firmly forged between the peoples of Korea and Cambodia in

(Continued on page 2)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Arab Socialist Union Delegation

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, granted an audience on December 5 to the delegation of the Arab Socialist Union on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Mohamed Hafez Ghanem, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union.

On hand were Comrades Kim Yong Ju and Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Li Chong Il.

Mohamed Shafik Ragab, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Arab Republic of Egypt in our country, was present.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation, in the name of the members of the Arab Socialist Union and the entire Egyptian people, expressed deep thanks to the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung for granting an audience to his delegation and, availing himself of the opportunity, courteously conveyed the heartfelt greetings of His Excellency Anwal El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to the leader.

The head of the delegation expressed full support to the just struggle of our people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification and stressed that all the foreign troops occupying south Korea must withdraw.

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Iran Shah's Younger Brother And Guinean Ambassador to DPRK

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 23 received His Royal Highness Prince Abdor Reza Pahlavi, younger brother of Shah of the Shahanshah of Iran, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Ho Dam, and Li Yun Ho, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Iran.

Abbas Aram, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran to our country, was also on hand.

On the occasion the guest courteously conveyed to the leader the cordial greetings of His Imperial Majesty Shah of the Shahanshah of Iran.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and asked the guest to convey his warm greetings to His Imperial Majesty Shah of the Shahanshah of Iran, and had a conversation with the guests in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented to the leader a gift from His Imperial Majesty Shah of the Shahanshah of Iran.

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted an audience on Dec 5 to Aboubacar Camara, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to our country.

Present on the occasion was Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially met the ambassador and had a conversation with him in a friendly atmosphere.

Striking Demonstration of Justness and Great Vitality of DPRK Gov't Policy for Reunification

Debate on Korean Question Concludes at First Com. of 29th UNGA

PYONGYANG, Dec. 11 (KCNA)—The First Committee of the 29th United Nations General Assembly which started the debate on the Korean question on Nov. 25 with the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concluded the debate on December 9 after taking the vote on the draft resolutions submitted to the General Assembly, according to reports from New York.

The draft resolution on the "Withdrawal of All the Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea under the United Nations Flag" submitted by socialist countries and third world countries, 40 in all, to the current United Nations General Assembly was actively supported by many countries because it is a most just proposal reflecting the will and aspirations of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

Despite the vicious and obdurate obstructionist manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, the vote on this draft resolution was tied 48:48.

In the past the U.S. imperialists, lording it over the United Nations, put down the just voice and rammed through it illegal "resolutions" on Korea every year by means of coercion and by mobilizing their hand-raising machine. In view of this, it is, in fact, our great victory that this time more and more countries dealt a blow at such criminal moves of U.S. imperialism and resolutely supported our people's just cause of national reunification.

The whole course of the debate on the Korean question and the result of the vote at the current United Nations General Assembly clearly showed that the fair and aboveboard stand of the Government of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country enjoys the fervent support and sympathy of the peoples of the overwhelming majority of the countries in the world and those supporting and sympathizing with our people's revolutionary cause are steadily growing in number.

It also clearly proved that the position of U.S. imperialism is becoming more and more difficult and the present era is not an era when the U.S. imperialists dominated the international community at will.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must be withdrawn from south Korea. This is the urgent demand of the development of the situation in our country and the irrefutable demand of the times.

Such demand of the times and the ardent desire of the people could not but be reflected, as they are, in the debate on the Korean question at the current United Nations General Assembly Session.

The representatives of nearly 70 countries spoke at the session, the majority of them sternly denouncing the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to perpetuate the division of Korea through the fabrication of "two Koreas" and expressing full support to the DPRK Government's fair policy of national reunification.

Saying that, in order to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, an end must be put to the south Korean occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the main obstacle to it, and the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea, they strongly held that the United Nations must take an affirmative measure to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea under the U.N. flag. (See speeches on page 3)

The voice demanding the U.S. imperialists give up interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the U.S. imperialist aggression troops take off the "U.N. forces" mask and get out of south Korea at once, rang louder than ever before outside the conference hall, too—from among the leaders, people of all strata and broad public circles of many countries of the world.

This is a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists who are trying to occupy south Korea indefinitely and keep it as their permanent colony and military base.

The U.S. imperialists have resorted to malicious manoeuvres to bar a fair debate on the Korean question at the current United Nations General Assembly at all costs, going against the unanimous will of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the whole world who demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

The draft resolution brought forward by the villains was, in essence, no more than a heinous paper intended to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, increase tension in Korea and keep Korea bisected permanently.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique once again stripped themselves naked, disclosing their ugly colour as the never-to-be-condoned arch criminals desperately obstructing Korea's reunification, by trying by hook or by crook to have this draft resolution carried.

But, such moves of the wretches ran up against the strong opposition and denunciation of the attendants of the session and suffered a heavy blow.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys tried their hardest to crush the draft resolution on the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops wearing the "United Nations forces" berets from south Korea. But this draft resolution was placed on the agenda and discussed at the United Nations and won support of the representatives of many countries, despite all sorts of shameless intrigues of the U.S. imperialists such as coercion, bribery and swindle. This is, in fact, a victory of the policy of independent and peaceful reunification pursued by the Government of our Republic.

The course of the debate on the Korean question at the United Nations powerfully demonstrated the correctness of the DPRK Government's policy of independent and peaceful reunification and its great vitality and clearly showed that the international support and solidarity for our people's cause of national reunification are growing as the days go by and the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are being driven into a more hopeless predicament.

This is an encouragement to our people vigorously advancing, confidently foreseeing the prospect of reunification, and on the contrary a matter of greater uneasiness and fear to the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, their stooges.

Our people express heartfelt thanks to the representatives of all the countries who at the United Nations General Assembly, strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea, sharply condemning the south Korean occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the crude interference of the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of Korea and actively supported and encouraged our people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

No one can break the unshakable will of our people to reunify the country with our own efforts and no splittist can block the advance of our people toward great national unity and the country's peaceful reunification.

Cambodians' Anti-U.S. Nat'l Salvation Struggle Encourages All Oppressed People's Fight

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk,

Esteemed Cambodian guests,

Dear comrades and friends,

It gives me great pleasure to meet again Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our most intimate comrade-in-arms, brother and friend, Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk and other Cambodian guests and sit together with them like this in an atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship, and I warmly welcome the visit of Samdech and his entourage to our country.

We feel very grateful that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, pays frequent visits to our country carrying particular friendship towards us, and set the greatest store by the profound brotherly relationship sealed with Samdech.

The visit of Samdech to our country is an expression of his great trust in us and a demonstration of the invincibility of the friendship and solidarity formed between our two peoples.

Each time Samdech visits our country, the friendly feelings between us get deeper and the militant friendship and solidarity between our two peoples consolidated further.

The friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Cambodia is a genuine friendship between the revolutionary peoples formed through the common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Today, too, the peoples of our two countries are fighing vigorously, standing shoulder to shoulder on the forefront against U.S. imperialism in Asia.

At present the situation in Cambodia is turning in favour of the Cambodian people as never before.

Under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Head of State as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces are winning victory after victory in their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and are driving the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the traitorous Lon Nol clique, into an inextricable quagmire of ruin.

During the period since his visit to our country in April last, too, Samdech Head of State has conducted uninterrupted and diversified state activities and thus made great successes in leading the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Cambodian people to victory and consolidating the position of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Cambodian people gives a great encouragement to the oppressed people of the world in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and independence.

In the last rainy season, too, the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces further expanded and strengthened the liberated zone, smashing all the desperate offensive of the enemy, and laid a firm foundation for leading their liberation war to final victory in the spirit of independence and self-reliance.

The liberated zone of Cambodia embraces more than 90 per cent of the whole territory and over 5.5 million population and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, as the sole legitimate Government of the Cambodian people, has become a full-fledged existence officially recognized by more than 60 countries of the world.

It has now become an immovable fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Lon Nol clique will come to a shameful end in Cambodia and the Cambodian people will win the complete victory in liberating the whole country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people highly appraise the resolute, principled stand of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the indomitable fighting will of the Cambodian people to thoroughly frustrate any frenzied offensive of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges or any conspiratorial machinations they perpetrate under the signboard of "peace" and fight determinedly until the liberation of the whole territory of Cambodia, and will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage the just cause of the Cambodian people with might and main.

At the current 29th Session of the U.N. General Assembly the question of restoring the legitimate rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia at the United Nations and driving out the Lon Nol clique was discussed at the joint proposal of 37 socialist and third-world countries.

The proposal to restore the legitimate rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia at the United Nations is a just proposal conforming to the principles of the United Nations Charter and reflecting the desire of the world peace-loving peoples.

The U.S. imperialists barely managed to frame up a trick to put off the settlement of this question for another year. But they will never be able to save the traitorous Lon Nol clique from doom.

It is a shame for the United Nations that the puppet clique of Phnom Penh, no more than a tool of U.S. imperialism for the execution of its neo-colonialist policy, remains in the United Nations.

The only legitimate power which will represent Cambodia in the United Nations is the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Head of State.

On November 28 and 30 Samdech Head of State issued statements in connection with the results of the discussion of the Cambodian question in the United Nations, clarifying his firm stand on categorically rejecting any negotiations with the traitorous Lon Nol clique and continuing to fight to the end.

We fully support these statements of Samdech Head of State.

We are firmly convinced that the day will surely come when the sacred anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Cambodian people will win and the legitimate rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia will be duly restored in the United Nations, too.

At present, the question of withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations is also being discussed at the United Nations.

Even at this juncture when the question of withdrawing all the foreign troops from south Korea is under discussion at the United Nations, the U.S. imperialists, revealing their burglarious nature to its nakedness, are openly palavering that they have no plan to withdraw their aggression troops from south Korea and egging the south Korean rulers further onto the suppression of people and the road of war.

But the U.S. imperialists will have no alternative but to pull their troops out of south Korea, no matter how frenziedly they may try.

The U.S. troops carrying the signboard of the "U.N. forces" can have no other reason or pretext than the aim of aggression and interference to stay on in south Korea any longer.

If the U.S. imperialists do not want to suffer heavier ignominious defeat in Asia they must get out at the earliest possible date not only from south Korea but also from Indo-China including Cambodia, Taiwan, Japan and all other parts of Asia where they set foot.

The present era is an era of revolutionary changes when the old imperialist forces are going to ruin and the formerly oppressed and humiliated people have emerged as masters of the world and are taking the road of independence.

Today the third world people have great strength capable of dealing a telling blow at the imperialists.

The course of the present 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly clearly shows that when the third world countries fight in unity they can destroy the old order under which the imperialist powers could dispose of international problems at will in the United Nations, too, and establish a new order to suit the will and interests of the third world people and the world peace-loving peoples.

Upholding the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, fight on dynamically for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress in unity with the people of the socialist countries, the people of the third world countries and all the peace-loving peoples the world over, and in this common cause, will always march firmly hand in hand with the fraternal Cambodian people.

It is an important guarantee of victory for the peoples of the fighting countries to support and co-operate with each other.

We take this opportunity to express our profound thanks to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for giving wholehearted support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, always regarding our country's cause of reunification as his own affair.

Esteemed Cambodian guests,

This time Samdech Head of State has come to our country when the general situation is getting better and better in this country.

In our country this year again, everything is going well in all fields, not to speak of industry and agriculture.

We wish Samdech Head of State and his party to have pleasant get-together with our people and spend fruitful days during their stay in our country.

At this happy moment of meeting again Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our most intimate friend, I propose a toast:

To the final victory of the Cambodian people in their anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle,

To the everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Cambodian people,

To the unity of the Asia, African and Latin American peoples and the peoples the world over,

To the long life in good health of Her Majesty esteemed Queen Sisowath Kossamak Nearireath,

To the long life in good health of esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk,

To the health of all the Cambodian guests,

To the health of diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here. (KCNA)

(Continued from page 1)

the flames of the anti-U.S. common struggle and to cementing the anti-imperialist common front of the Asian people and the solidarity of the third world people.

Opera

The revolutionary opera "The Lot of a Member of the Self-Defence Corps" was performed on Dec. 4 evening at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in welcome of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae saw the performance together with Samdech Norodom Sinanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

The entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and others were invited to see the revolutionary opera.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of working people's organizations and Pyongyang municipal power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press, and Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Kingdom of Cambodia, and working people in the city.

Staffers of the Royal Embassy of Cambodia and Cambodian students studying in our country were also invited.

Prior to the performance, the national anthems of Cambodia and our country were solemnly played.

The revolutionary opera "The Lot of a Member of the Self-Defence Corps" deeply impressed the audience for its profound idea and high artistry.

After the performance, amid the stormy cheers of "*manse!*" shaking the theatre Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, together with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, mounted the stage, conveyed a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Film Studio Inspection

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk and their entourage inspected the Korean Feature Film Studio on Dec. 5.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae visited the studio together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

The guests were accompanied by Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and his wife.

The guests were cordially met at the front gate of the studio by personages concerned and responsible workers of the Korean Feature Film Studio and the Korean Feb. 8 Feature Film Studio and many film artists.

Together with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage appreciated the feature film "In a Mountain Village Far Away from Sea" produced by the studio.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk posed for a photograph with film artists.

Banquet

In honour of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arranged a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of Dec. 6.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was invited to the banquet with his wife.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk attended the banquet with their entourage.

Attending the banquet were staffers of the Royal Embassy of Cambodia in Pyongyang and Cambodian students studying in Korea.

The national anthems of our country and Cambodia were played at the banquet.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk spoke at the banquet.

Then the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with militant amity and fraternal friendship.

A performance was given at the banquet by artists of central art troupes in Pyongyang.

Departure

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk who had been on a goodwill visit to our country on the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung left Pyongyang on Dec. 8 by special train together with his wife after successfully concluding his itinerary.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae came out to the Pyongyang Railway Station and saw off Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk and their entourage.

The entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and others also left there.

The railway station plaza and compound were packed with tens of thousands of working people in the city who turned out carrying flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands to see off Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the closest comrade-in-arms, brother and friend of the Korean people.

Put up with due respect in the centre of the railway station plaza were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Present at the railway station were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade O Jin U and his wife; Comrade So Chol, Comrade Choe Jae U, Chairman Hwang Jang Yop of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible personages of working people's organisations and Pyongyang municipal power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army and responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Also present there were staff members of the Royal Cambodian Embassy, diplomatic envoys of foreign countries and Cambodian students studying in our country.

A farewell function for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was held on the railway station plaza.

The national anthems of our country and Cambodia were played and a 21-gun salute was fired.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage bade farewell to the cadres and foreign diplomatic envoys present there.

Prior to the departure, Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and warmly hugged him.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk got into the train and raised high his hand expressing regret at parting with the farewell bidders.

At 4:30 p.m. the special train left the Pyongyang Railway Station amid the deep feelings of everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cambodian peoples.

Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, and his wife, Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Kingdom of Cambodia, and Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to our country, and his wife left by the same train to accompany Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage to Sinuiju, a border city.

President KIM IL SUNG Is Legendary and Invincible Hero of Asia and 3rd World

Speech of Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

At Banquet

Most respected Your Excellency Mr. Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Most respected Madame President Kim Song Ae,

My wife and I extend to Your Excellency most glorious, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people and Madame President our emotional and deepest thanks for the grand and warmest welcome which the fascinating Democratic People's Republic of Korea, its brilliant capital Pyongyang, and its heroic people under your wise guidance reserved again for us, the mission of the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces waging an armed struggle against U.S. imperialism, for this magnificent state banquet and for the speech full of friendship, respect and militant, powerful and fraternal solidarity which most respected Your Excellency Mr. President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had the goodness to make to us.

It is with the intense sentiments of happiness and pride that we have come to you to salute you with all our respect and to convey to you the salutations, the particularly affectionate segiments and best wishes of Her Majesty Queen Sisowath Kossamak, and the most respectful and most grateful homage of all the men and women Cambodian patriots who have been fighting for five years without retreat and without acceptation of compromise against the aggressive U.S. imperialists.

Most respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr. Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

The Cambodian combatants who find themselves on the foremost front of the war assigned me again the agreeable and glorious mission to renew to Your Excellency great leader of the Korean people and Korean revolution the assurances of their most ardent admiration and their eternal gratitude.

Your Excellency is a legendary and invincible hero of our Asia and our third world who renders most outstanding services for Korea, for our Asia and for the cause of all the peoples fighting for their freedom and their independent development.

From the first day of our struggle against most powerful, most immoral and most criminal imperialism of our age, Your Excellency, in the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has rendered us aid, thus according us an all-out, multiform and effective support, giving great encouragement to us and making a powerful contribution to the continued and expanding success of our historic fight.

Our people, our National United Front and our Government of National Union, our National Liberation People's Armed Forces, through my voice, extend to Your Excellency their lofty homage and express from the bottom of their hearts their most profound gratitude to most respected and beloved Your Excellency.

Most respected Your Excellency, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Most respected Madame President,

Respected Your Excellencies Messieurs and Mesdames responsible personages of Korea,

Respected Your Excellencies Messieurs and Mesdames diplomatic envoys,

Dear friends,

Dear compatriots,

Permit me to extend, in the name of the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and in my own name, as in my previous several visits to the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warmest and emotional felicitations today again with great joy and pride to the fraternal Korean people, the Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its armed forces on the new great successes of the Korean people who, thanks to the outstanding direction, personal encouragement, wise leadership and genial initiative of the respected and beloved, great leader His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, have converted Korea into a great power with a powerful industry equipped with developed science and technology, with a modern agriculture wihch has surpassed world highest records, with social and cultural facilities, with general infrastructure which does not envy in the least the most developed countries in the world and with invincible defence capacities, in a short period in the cause of the grandiose and brilliant socialist construction.

Among these new great successes, particular stress should be laid on the extraordinary and fantastic successes made in capturing the highest peak of the world records by producing over 7 million tons of grain this year in the agricultural field; the Korean countryside, on a nationwide scale, has produced 5. 9 tons of rice per *chongbo* (approximately one hectare) on an average this year and some cooperative farms 10, 15, 20 and even 23.8 tons and thus carried out the grain production task of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule.

This great victory gained by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the agricultural field is one unprecedented in history and is entirely attributable to the genial initiative and personal guidance of the illustrious leader who authored the theses on the socialist rural question and has been leading the whole country with the greatest energy to implement it.

The highest records made in all other branches of the socialist rural economy of Korea (maize, fruits, vegetables, stockbreeding, etc.) are not inferior to the fantastic highest records made in rice production.

The successes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made through the "speed battle," an embodiment of the Chollima movement led by the great leader, are miraculous ones.

This "speed battle" extraordinarily heightens the tempo of the Chollima movement which has already reached a very fast speed to scale the highest peak of the great socialist construction in the aspects of speed, quality and quantity of production.

As many tasks of the great Six-Year Plan for the socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been overfulfilled by far in the aspect of shortening the production period and in the aspects of quantity and quality, it will be successfully carried out without fail.

The Cambodian people who are very proud to be a close friend and comrade-in-arms of the great Korean people regard the great victories of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as their own and have the great honour to extend felicitations and most cordial thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the most outstanding hero, who has led the Korean people to achieve these victories so useful and very inspiring, standing in their van for the national liberation struggle of the Cambodian people and for the third world in the struggle to get rid of underdevelopment and achieve economic emancipation.

Most respected Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Most respected Madame Kim Song Ae,

Respected Your Excellencies,

Dear friends,

Dear compatriots,

The international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung has risen higher than ever before for the great, complete success of the home policy mentioned above and the foreign policy based on the just and noble principles of justice and peace and solidarity with all the peoples struggling for freedom and progress.

We are immensely rejoiced over this.

Before such success of People's Korea greatly propelling the general liberation movement of our third world, the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists, racists, Zionists, fascists, reactionaries and other evil forces of the world are running wild in despair.

This is why U.S. imperialism, their chief, chief of "devils" and arch-criminal, is resorting to all manner of foulest manoeuvres to obstruct the democratization and liberation of the southern half of Korea by every means.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, its outstanding Head of State, put forward most reasonable, logical and fair proposals to solve all the questions concerning Korea, big and small, in a peaceful and fair way free from any hindrance.

But, like the Cambodian question, the Korean question remains unsolved owing to the shameless, cunning and constant subversive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism which has never changed its nature as he "devil" even in case the President is replaced from time to time.

The policy of Gerald Ford is nothing but the vile extension of that of Richard Nixon.

This is the most aggressive policy, a policy of permanent deception and a policy wrecking peace and justice.

The sabotage in the Korean question, the sabotage in the Vietnam question, the sabotage in the Cambodian question, the sabotage in the Arab and Palestinian question, etc....

The Korean and Cambodian peoples who are resolutely fighting against U.S. imperialism and for the complete victory of the just cause are convinced that the United States will be forced to renounce sooner or later its occupation and neo-colonization of the southern half of Korea and Phnom Penh.

His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great leader of the Korean people, put forward very fair and aboveboard proposals to the authorities of Seoul and Washington to solve the Korean question and the question of peace in this region.

But, as the so-called "joint communique" of Pak Jung Hi and Ford fabricated at the end of the recent visit of the U.S. President to Seoul shows, the arch-traitorous, arch-fascist Pak Jung Hi clique and the Gerald Ford Administration refused all these proposals.

With nothing, however, can Gerald Ford and Pak Jung Hi put down long the struggle of the gallant south Korean people for the final victory of national liberation.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" will surely collapse before long under the blow of the struggle of the south Korean people, especially, students, intellectuals, working people, peasants, believers of various strata and journalists who are unable to endure the maltreatment, sanguinary suppression and terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique any longer.

The Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia clarify once again their resolute, unswerving stand of expressing full solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia affirm once again their full support to the five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973 and the proposition advanced by him on March 4, 1974 and to the new proposals put forward on March 25, 1974 by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In order to remove the tension in Korea and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the U.S. imperialists must stop supporting the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must put an end to the occupation of south Korea and withdraw all the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag must withdraw.

The United Nations and its member states are duty bound, in the interests of world peace and international security, to resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Cambodian people and their National United Front, Royal Government of National Union and National Liberation People's Armed Forces promise to the great, fraternal Korean people to upswervingly fight on the side of the Korean people till the United States is compelled to recognize the right to self-determination of our two peoples and their right to reunify their countries respectively free from foreign interference.

The Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces who have already succeeded in liberating over 90 per cent of the territory will launch more powerful armed offensive against the U.S. neo-colonialists and Phnom Penh puppets, the dirty enemies of the peace and independence of Cambodia, day by day, month by month and, if necessary, year by year till they completely and thoroughly wipe out the enemies in the territory of Cambodia.

At the United Nations, 55 member states (the United States included) believe that they can save the face of U.S. neo-colonialism and the arch-fraudulent and arch-criminal "Republic of Khmer" by ramming through the so-called "resolution" demanding of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia to realize the "American style peace" through negotiations with the Phnom Penh traitorous clique.

The Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces resolutely and decisively reject this unjust "resolution" worked out to unwarrantedly and shamelessly shift the responsibility for the arch-criminal acts of the United States and its stooge, the so-called "Republic of Khmer," in connection with the question on responsibility for the war in Cambodia, the horrible death, poverty and sufferings, on to the Cambodian resistance movement and this "resolution," in fact, is nothing but a cunning plot of the United States.

Our national resistance movement well understands the duty it assumes before its fatherland and the third world.

If we accept to lay down arms before the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the U.S. imperialists will gain a great encouragement, in fact, in shamelessly and easily invading and neo-colonizing the peoples of other small countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Therefore, the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces are resolved not to accept any compromise or ceasefire with the enemies.

Though the United States with its very strong force may make it impossible for us to liberate Phnom Penh in a brief period, we are firmly determined to continue the armed struggle against the enemies for five years, or ten years and even for 20 years, if necessary.

Like the fraternal, heroic Korean people under the outstanding leadership of the only leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved father, the Cambodian people are defending the justest cause of national independence and the country's reunification.

For the victory of this sacred cause, patriots are willingly making any heavy sacrifice.

As we are waging a protracted struggle against U.S. imperialism, U.S. imperialism, no matter how strong it may be, is bound to perish.

Its defeat will precisely be a common victory of our Cambodia and Korea.

Its defeat will also be a victory of all the countries and peoples of the world supporting the just cause of our two countries and struggling for the victory of the common ideal of freedom and justice, peace and progress.

It is with this conviction that I propose to drink a toast to the good health and long life, happiness and glory of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the good health and long life of Madame Kim Song Ae,

To the prosperity and complete victory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the prosperity of the Korean people under the outstanding leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great fatherly leader, and their new greater success in the historic cause of socialist construction,

To the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea,

To the unbreakable friendship between the Cambodian and Korean peoples,

To the health of Their Excellencies responsible personages of Korea present here,

To the health of Their Excellencies Messieurs and Mesdames diplomatic envoys present here and

To the health of all the friends and compatriots present here. (KCNA)

DPRK and Republic of Botswana Set Up Diplomatic Relations

PYONGYANG, Dec. 5 (KCNA)—An information on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Botswana was made public.

The information said that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Botswana agreed on November 27, 1974, to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with a view to promoting mutual understanding and developing friendship and cooperation between two peoples.

☆This brings to 77 the number of those countries which established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with the DPRK.

This year saw an increase of 13 countries; most of them are third world countries.

All Foreign Troops under UN Flag Must Pull Out of S. Korea at Once

Many Countries Unanimously Demand at 29th UNGA

Printed here are excerpts from speeches made by representatives of various countries at the session of the First (Political) Committee of the 29th General Assembly of the United Nations during the debate of the Korean issue.

They expressed full support for the three principles and the five-point programme for Korea's reunification put forth by President Kim Il Sung.

They unanimously called for the unconditional and complete withdrawal of all the foreign aggressor troops under the U.N. flag from south Korea.....Ed.

China

Huang Hua, Chinese representative, spoke on Dec. 29.

Follows his speech:

As is known to all, Korea forms one nation and had long been a unified country. It was only towards the end of World War II that Korea was artificially divided into two parts, the north and the south. Over the past 29 years, the Korean people have suffered a great deal from the division of their fatherland. It is the strong desire and common aspiration of the entire Korean people to eliminate the interference of outside forces and realize the reunification of their fatherland at an early date. All ideas and acts designed to perpetuate the division of Korea have been and will continue to be indignantly condemned and firmly rejected by the entire Korean people.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has waged prolonged and persistent struggle and put forward a series of positive and reasonable proposals for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In particular, the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forward by President Kim Il Sung in July 1972 and the five-point proposition for the prevention of a national split and the realization of national reunification he put forth in June 1973 have pointed to the correct road for promoting the cause of Korean reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi clique has dared to act so perversely in its intensified repression of the people and disruption of the north-south dialogue mainly because it has obtained the support and connivance of the United States.

The U.S. troops under the U.N. flag have been stationed in south Korea for a long as a quarter of a century. It is a shame to the United Nations to allow a superpower to use the name of the U.N. to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea over a long period, and it has long become intolerable to the numerous member states, which demand a prompt end to this absurd situation in which the U.N. Charter is being violated.

The item and the related draft resolution proposed by Algeria and thirty-seven other countries on the "Withdrawal of All the Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea under the Flag of the United Nations" not only reflect the strong desire and legitimate demand of the Korean people but are in full conformity with the north-south joint statement and the spirit of the "consensus" on the Korean question adopted at the 28th session. Their draft resolution is entirely correct and most reasonable. It has not only set forth the correct principles for a solution, but has also proposed the specific and reasonable way to achieve it.

Recently the United States has openly declared that only a few hundreds out of its tens of thousands of troops in south Korea belong to the "U.N. Command" while the rest are not under the "U.N. Command. "Who does not know that the U.S. troops invaded Korea under the flag of the United Nations at the outset? Over the past two decades and more, it has never dropped that U.N. flag. And now all of a sudden it invokes the bilateral "U.S.-ROK treaty," asserting that the tens of thousands of U.S. troops do not belong to the so-called "U.N. Command" and are not "U.N. troops" in the first place. There are two labels; but no matter how it changes the labels from one to the other, its purpose remains the same, that is, to prolong its stay in south Korea, continue its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and perpetuate the division of that country.

The United States alleges that its troops in south Korea are to "maintain peace and security on the Korean Peninsula" This is an even more glaring reversal of the truth. Firstly, the affairs of Korea should be managed by the Korean people themselves; the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula should be guaranteed by the north and south of Korea themselves and not by a superpower. Secondly, the prolonged stay of U.S. troops to bolster the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime, in violation of the provisions of the armistice agreement concerning the withdrawal of foreign troops has all along remained the root cause of the tension on the Korean Peninsula. Only the complete elimination of outside interference and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea will facilitate the further quest for peace and stability and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the north and south of Korea on the basis of the three principles of peaceful reunification. The United States and others have also tried to camouflage their delay in the troop withdrawal under the pretext of defending the Korean Armistice Agreement. This is also most absurd. Article 60 of the armistice agreement provides that within three months after the armistice agreement is signed and becomes effective a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc.

If the provisions of the armistice agreement had been implemented, would not the questions have long been settled? Yet, owing to the obstruction of the United States and the south Korean authorities, the 1954 Geneva Conference failed to yield any result. In such circumstances, in order to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Chinese People's Volunteers were completely unilaterally and unconditionally withdrawn from Korea in 1958. However, the U.S. troops have all along refused to leave south Korea. It can thus be seen that while paying lip service to the defence of the armistice agreement the United States has in fact flagrantly violated the agreement. Things are quite clear:

If the United States really had the sincere desire for a solution, it would not have been difficult to resolve the question of the armistice agreement. In fact, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already reached an agreement with the south Korean authorities on the principles of independent and peaceful reunification and has further expressed its readiness to negotiate with the United States, the other side of the armistice agreement, for a solution.

If the United States were sincere, why has it failed to give any response so far?

In his speech, head of the delegation of the DPRK Li Jong Mok put forward a series of very reasonable and concrete proposals on the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops under the flag of the United Nations, which fully and convincingly demonstrated the sincere desire of the DPRK for a solution. The operative part of the draft resolution co-sponsored by Algeria and others has pointed to the way of taking appropriate measures for the solution of these problems. If the United States really wants a settlement and has no intention to keep its troops in south Korea indefinitely in support of the Pak Jung Hi clique's obstruction of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, what reason does it have to oppose those proposals?

The United States and other co-sponsors have also proposed that the Security Council consider the "future of the United Nations Command." As is known to all, like the "UNCURK" which was dissolved by the decision of the 28th Session of the General Assembly, the so-called "United Nations Command" in south Korea is nothing but a product of the U.S. aggression upon Korea committed under the signboard of the United Nations in 1950. The earlier "resolutions" of the Security Council on the Korean question were in violation of the U.N. Charter principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of any state and were adopted under the manipulation of the United States at a time when a permanent member of the Security Council, the People's Republic of China, was deprived of its lawful right in the United Nations, and are therefore entirely illegal, null and void. And now some people have reverted to these illegal resolutions with a request to refer the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops under the U.N. flag to the Security Council. Is this not an attempt to resurrect those illegal resolutions and to press for their recognition by the overwhelming majority of member states which opposed or had nothing to do with those illegal resolutions, and is this not an attempt to delay indefinitely the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea with the help of the veto power? The Chinese delegation will firmly oppose such a proposal. We believe that it will not be permitted by any justice-upholding countries either.

The DPRK has always actively supported the third world countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism. The Korean people's cause for independent and peaceful reunification is in itself a component of the anti-imperialist struggle of the third world. That was why the 4th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries adopted a resolution on the Korean question, calling upon the United Nations to take a decision on the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations and on the termination of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea. The draft resolution co-sponsored by Algeria and thirty seven other countries fully embodies the principles of the U.N. Charter and the spirit of the resolution of the 4th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and conforms to the desire of the people of all countries, including the American people. It is our hope that the current session of the General Assembly, upholding the principles of the Charter and the provisions of the consensus of the 28th session, will adopt the 38-nation draft resolution in an effort to relax the tension on the Korean Peninsula, eliminate foreign interference and aggression and support the burning desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The assembly should firmly reject the draft resolution co-sponsored by the United States and others, which is designed to give an excuse for the continued interference in the internal affairs of Korea by foreign forces, for the perpetual division of Korea and for the preservation of imperialist rule in south Korea. China and Korea are brotherly neighbours. The Chinese people have always firmly supported the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and the series of reasonable proposals put forward by the DPRK to that end. We are convinced that with the support of all the justice-upholding countries throughout the world, the Korean people will certainly surmount all obstacles to realize their just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

Yemen

M. Ahmed-Hadad, representative of the Yemen Arab Republic, spoke on Nov. 29.

He said:

The international community which has for so long been seized with the question of Korea and the United Nations ill-conceived involvement in the Korean affairs, received with satisfaction the joint statement issued by north and south Korea on 4th of July 1972, precisely because the statement provided for the following principles on reunification of Korea:

1. that reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or interference;

2. that reunification should be realized by peaceful means without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

3. and that reunification should be realized by promoting great national unity as one nation, transcending the differences of ideology, ideas and systems;

These three principles of national reunification constitute the basis on which both north and south Korea should seek settlement and reunification of their homeland. The United Nations role is to assist in this direction. Last year, we noted that our organisation took an encouraging step to rectify its position by promoting these principles. In this connection, the delegation of Yemen would like to recall the consensus adopted by the General Assembly at its 28th Session under the terms of which the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" was dissolved. We believe that dissolution of the "UNCURK" was a significant decision since it helps to extract the United Nations ill-conceived involvement in the Korean affairs.

We also noted that the General Assembly further expressed the hope that by adopting this consensus, north and south Korea would continue their dialogue so as to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification.

The division of Korea is an artificial one which has been maintained by force as manifested by the presence of foreign troops in south Korea.

It is an undisputed fact that the division of the country at the 38th Parallel and the present Demarcation Line fixed by the armistice agreement of July 1953 were not intended to be definitive "borders" constituting a frontier between the north and south of Korea but rather temporarily military line pending a political settlement through negotiation which would involve the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country. Unfortunately, due to the outside intervention, the political conference was never held and the division continued to be a military reality manifesting itself in the presence of foreign forces. Our call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations is both legitimate and opportune. In our opinion, the existence of foreign troops on the south Korean soil is a source of tension not only in Korea but in the Far East. We further believe that the presence of these foreign troops constitutes the main obstacle in the search for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

Therefore, the call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea is in fact an honest effort to help the Korean people achieve their aspiration in the unity and political independence of their land by peaceful means. We strongly believe that the wishes of the Korean people in the north and the south must be respected.

Our endeavour at this juncture should be the elimination of obstacles which continue to block the road leading to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

My delegation is convinced that serious efforts must be made in order to see to it that the "United Nations Military Command" in south Korea be dissolved, which must lead to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from south Korea. This step, in our opinion, is essential and a prerequisite should a peaceful reunification of Korea be achieved through negotiations and dialogue between north and south Korea.

In conclusion, the United Nations has a commitment towards the people of Korea in fulfilling their long overdue aspiration for a peaceful reunification of their homeland. We must not miss this opportunity.

Algeria

Abdelatif Rahal, Algerian representative, made a speech on Dec. 2.

He said:

Last year the United Nations General Assembly decided to dissolve at once the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" by a consensus.

This was a very wise measure. This was what we had demanded for a long time and put a period to a form of the United Nations interference in the Korean question.

In case of Korea, the United Nations interference could not conform to its mission. On the contrary, this conformed to the cold war at that time and was used as a tool of one side.

The continuation of such United Nations interference today is not only an anachronism but also will endanger what was gained with difficulty on the road of peacefully settling differences caused by war.

The United Nations interference in Korea finds expression in the existence of the "United Nations Command" still now and presence of the troops using the flag of the United Nations in south Korea. It is more regrettable to our United Nations because such interference is, in fact, based on fabricated facts.

It is an open secret to everyone that the foreign troops in south Korea are the U.S. troops.

It can no longer be tolerated for the United Nations to take a hand in such fraudulence, though its "command" is there together with its flag.

It is high time for the United Nations to save its dignity and show its true nature to the world as the genuine spokesman of the peaceful will of its member states, not as an accomplice of imperialism which is not acting fairly.

Who can dare claim that these troops using the United Nations flag help create an atmosphere of trust between the north and south of Korea and eliminate all the dangers of confrontation between them?

We cannot accept for the sake of the United Nations itself the fact that it is placed in such a position as playing the role of worsening the split and misunderstanding, far from helping overcome the confrontation and encourage the aspiration toward reunification.

The Korean people themselves demand an end to the interference of any outside forces complicating the solution of their question and obstructing the realization of the direct dialogue. Therefore, the United Nations should show without delay an example by giving up such act and remain faithful to the end to its principle of action which it established by dissolving "the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

In order to fulfil the measures taken by us last year to promote the peaceful reunification of Korea, it is important, above all, to withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag.

Therefore, we urge the United Nations General Assembly to adopt the draft resolution co-sponsored by 39 countries.

Czechoslovakia

Milos Bejtvoda, representative of Czechoslovakia, spoke on Dec. 2.

He said:

The five-point programme of President Kim Il Sung represents an extremely important initiative for the reunification of both parts of the country, for solving the conflict by way of negotiations, co-operation and mutual contacts.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has spared no effort in the following period to turn the proposed programme into reality.

In spite of all these efforts, we are, however, compelled to state with regret that all the initiatives and efforts that have been made by the DPRK continue to be ruined by the unwillingness on the part of the south Korean "regime" to implement what has been already agreed on, by the unwillingness on the part of this "regime" to continue negotiations and by its effort to prevent the people of south Korea to participate in the reunification of both parts of the country.

He further said:

It is therefore the duty of the United Nations to assist on its part in putting an end to the utterly unnatural situation in Korea, lasting for nearly 30 years. This year's session of the General Assembly should make a further step ahead to do away with the situation we have inherited from the time of the cold war. Such a step undoubtedly lies in withdrawing all foreign troops that are stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations. Everything indicates that one of the main causes of the tension between the two parts of the country lies in the very presence of the foreign troops in the territory of south Korea and that these very troops stand in the way of peaceful reunification.

The presence of the foreign troops in south Korea is a clear violation of the armistice agreement of 1953, which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

He stressed: The struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is a part of the overall struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism, for the national liberation, independent development and maintenance of peace in Asia and the whole world. The Czechoslovak people has always supported the Korean people and continues to do so also in its struggle for the withdrawal of the American troops from south Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Egypt

Abdel Meguid, representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, made a speech on Dec. 2.

He said:

It is our consistent stand that all the misfortunes spelled by this artificial division must be eliminated and the desire of the Korean people for reunification realised.

Now peace in Korea depends on the will of both sides to avoid recourse to force. In this connection we express our full support to the initiative of the side of the northern half which declared its readiness to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement in Korea.

We also welcome the five-point program for the genuine peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

My delegation supports the resolution demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag from the following considerations and principles:

Firstly, we respect the right of each country to national self-determination and the right to exclusion of all foreign or external intervention; we are deeply convinced that the Korean people have this right and the capacity to exercise it;

Secondly, we consider that it is necessary to create circumstances favourable for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea;

Thirdly, we want to protect the reputation of the United Nations and its role.

First of all, Article 13 D of the armistice agreement provides for the prevention of the reinforcement of armed forces. Whether one may want or not, this agreements is still effective. Preparations for war in south Korea with the open assistance of the United States show that some people of south Korea consider the armistice agreement not to be a peace agreement but to be an agreement for repeating hostile acts.

According to Paragraph 4, Article 2 of the U.N. Charter referring to the threat and employ of force, the United Nations is unable to participate in such manoeuvres, all the more so because the U.N. must ascertain who really violates the armistice agreement and what is meant by self-defence. The maintenance of the U.S. troops in south Korea is a violation of the armistice agreement of 1953. It encourages provocative acts and runs counter to the maintenance of peace and security in this region.

As seen in the consensus adopted at the 28th U.N. General Assembly Session on Nov. 28, 1973, the objective of the United Nations concerning Korea is the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, not the north-south dialogue.

It is, we think, harmful to place only the dialogue in the foreground, putting aside the question of the primordial concern of the U.N. organisation, in other words, military disengagement on the Korean Peninsula, that is, the question concerning the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

We hold that what is most important in the consensus of the U.N. General Assembly session last year is the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

If both the north and the south of Korea want to pursue the objective to achieve democratic unity, transcending the difference of ideology and systems, the dialogue can be held. But to say only the dialogue as a unique way will be to deny again the responsibility of the U.N.

The peace agreement between the north and south will put an end to the state of military confrontation, provide a reciprocal guarantee, reduce the present armed forces and make Korean Peninsula a peaceful area.

The U.N. organisation should rejoice over the conclusion of such agreement.

From an observation of the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea and the consensus of the U.N. General Assembly last year, we have come to the following conclusion:

Firstly, the U.N. organisation, which has been implicated in the Korean question a generation ago, must take a new initiative and, in conformity with the aim and principles of its Charter, take steps to put an end to foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Korea;

Secondly, foreign intervention impedes the reunification and democratic reconstruction of Korea and constitutes a factor of provocation in the region which will, sooner or later, define itself its own norm of security and peace according to the principles of the U.N. Charter;

Thirdly, it is important for the U.N. organisation to demand the withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in south Korea;

Fourthly, the withdrawal of the foreign troops constitutes a precondition to the normalisation of the situation in Korea, as we see in the consensus adopted at the U.N. General Assembly last year, which reaffirms that the independent and peaceful reunification of the country should be realised without foreign intervention.

Yugoslavia

Jakša Petric, representative of Yugoslavia, spoke on Dec. 3.

He said:

The United Nations General Assembly has repeatedly set itself the task of promoting the reunification of Korea and the establishment of peace and security in that region.

In solving this problem our organisation must proceed, first of all, from the fundamental purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. One of the basic principles is the right of every country to solve its problems independently, in the spirit of the right of peoples to self-determination without any outside intervention. In this case, this means that the question of the reunification of Korea should be left to the Korean themselves, all the more so as it is clear that it is in accordance with their own will and that they desire to take such a road.

At its 28th Session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve immediately the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." At the same time, the assembly expressed the hope that the north and the south of Korea would continue the dialogue in the spirit of the north-south joint statement of July 4, 1972. This marked a significant progress. Unfortunately the dialogue was not continued, owing to the negative attitude of south Korea. This is mainly due to constant interference by foreign factors and forces in Korea. Closely linked with this problem is, of course, the presence of foreign troops on south Korean soil. The presence of foreign troops, which cannot be justified in any conceivable way actually poses a threat to peace in that part of the world, limits the independence of the people of Korea and has the effect of slowing down the process of its reunification.

Recalling that the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers last year adopted a special resolution on the solution of the question of Korea, he continued: The resolution on Korea adopted by the non-aligned countries called, inter alia, on the General Assembly of the United Nations to demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea with a view to facilitating the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

It is high time for our organisation to realize and recognize the true requirements of the present day situation with respect to this problem and to contribute in the best possible way, a responsible decision for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea, to a just solution of this question.

The draft resolution contained in document A. CM. 1/L.677, now sponsored jointly by 38 delegation, including my own, meets adequately and responsibly the requirements of this situation. Its implementation, namely, the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations, would contribute to the creation of conditions for the unhampered reunification of Korea and for the stabilization of peace in that region. My delegation considers that the United Nations is bound to promote the efforts aimed at attaining this objective.

Mongolia

Tsevegdavyn Puntsagnirev, representative of the Mongolian People's Republic emphasized that the Mongolian delegation is against any attempts designed to keep foreign troops in south Korea and to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Pointing to the need to remove the major obstacle to the solution of the Korean question, he said: we consider it logical for the United Nations now to adopt a decision to withdraw all foreign troops occupying south Korea under the United Nations flag.

It is now high time to put an end to the abnormal situation where the presence of foreign troops in south Korea is hindering the national reunification of Korea, he noted, and continued:

The so-called "United Nations Command" in fact is an American command. Thus, the United Nations flag, in flagrant violation of its Charter, continues to mask intervention in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

There is no justification for the stationing of foreign troops on south Korean soil, particularly because in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea there is not a single foreign soldier.

It is no secret that the presence of American troops and the setting up of military bases in the south of Korea are dictated by far-reaching strategic calculations of the Pentagon.

The presence of American troops in south Korea is helping the Seoul "regime" to suppress the democratic movement and to stifle the authentic voice of the people, is multiplying the sufferings of millions of separated families, is inciting the south Korean authorities to confrontation with the north and is exacerbating the situation in the Far East.

That is why, in our view, the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the south of the country is in its very essence just and lawful and is a liberation struggle which expresses the fundamental national interests of Korea, the interests of ensuring peace and security in Asia and in the Far East. It is no accident that its struggle has met with widespread international support.

My government supports the reunification programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made up of five points put forward by President Kim Il Sung on 23 Jun. 1973, which reflects the policy of the DPRK to solve the Korean problem by the Korean people themselves by means of talks between the north and the south.

In conclusion the Mongolian representative stressed: The withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea would not only remove a fundamental obstacle to the national reunification of the Korean people and facilitate the dialogue between north and south, but would also eliminate a source of dangerous tension in the Far East; and this, without any doubt, would promote further easing of international tension.

Romania

Ion Datcu, representative of Romania, spoke on Dec. 4.

He said:

The patient efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have taken concrete shape in the Jul. 4, 1972, north-south joint statement which laid down the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and a series of initiatives and proposals.

In this sense I would like to attach special significance to the five-point proposition of national reunification of the Government of the DPRK clarified on Jun. 23, 1973.

These important political initiatives contain complete reality.

Romania supports the consistent efforts of the DPRK and the Korean people to terminate the artificial division of the country and realise the cherished desire for national reunification, proceeding from the need to exclude the imperialists' policy of "strength," dictates and interference in other countries' internal affairs from international life.

He continued:

As in the past, there are some people at the current debate, too, who assert that the withdrawal of the so-called "United Nations forces" from south Korea without any guarantee for the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement would "create the danger of another war."

But, in actuality, it is not the foreign troops stationed in south Korea but the peace-loving, sincere efforts of the Government of the DPRK, the democratic will of the entire Korean people, that guarantee peace in Korea.

The presence of foreign troops in the territories of other countries against the will of their peoples can never be a factor of peace and comprehension. On the contrary, international life has proved many a time that the presence of foreign troops in the territories of other countries constitutes a factor of tension which exerts a negative influence on the international climate.

The view of the Romanian Government is that the most reliable guarantee for the maintenance of peace in Korea is respect for the engagement made in the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement that "reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side."

In fact, the foreign troops which occupied south Korea abusing the United Nations flag were and are not the "United Nations forces." As is well known, the "resolution" on forming foreign troops to be stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag did not reflect or could reflect the will of the United Nations.

The "resolution" was adopted in wanton violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

Therefore, the draft resolution on the withdrawal of foreign troops occupying south Korea under the United Nations flag is not aimed at retracting any non-existent "resolution," because the so-called "resolution" is invalid from the beginning.

I take this opportunity to stress like other delegations that the demand for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops occupying south Korea fully accords with the stipulations of the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

Cuba

Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, Cuban representative spoke on Dec. 3.

He said:

The "decisions" illegally taken by the United Nations in 1950, which are at the very root of the problem, we are now considering, were adopted at a time when most of the members of our organisation could not participate in its decisions nor play any role in them, since that was the era when colonialism still lorded it over a large part of the planet and United States imperialism imposed its will and whims within this organisation.

Furthermore, the "agreements" adopted by the Security Council which are now mentioned in connection with the question of Korea, were completely illegal since those decisions were taken in the absence of the delegation of the Soviet Union, a permanent member of that body, and at a time when the representation of China—also a permanent member of the Security Council—was unlawfully usurped by the Taiwan "regime."

The Cuban representative continu-

(Continued on page 4)

Repatriation of Korean Residents Here to DPRK Started by President Is Their Sacred National Right

Chongryun Issues Statement on 15th Anniv. of Repatriation Work

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun(the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) held on Dec. 14 at the Korean Central Hall in Tokyo a press conference, in connection with the 15th anniversary of the start of the repatriation service of the Koreans from Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. There he issued a statement of the CSC of Chongryun.

The statement says in part :

We significantly greet on Dec. 14 the 15th anniversary of the start of the repatriation work. The repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, was an urgent desire of Koreans here.

The historic first repatriation ship left Niigata Port in Japan for the fatherland on Dec. 14, 1959, amidst warm congratulations from the world's people including a broad section of the Japanese people. The repatriation ship plied on 172 occasions from Chongjin Port of the DPRK to Niigata here for the past 15 years in order to bring a total of 92,119 Koreans here to the bosom of the fatherland which they never forget even for a moment.

The repatriation to the socialist fatherland is called the second liberation for Korean nationals in Japan. It was a brilliant embodiment of the great plan of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, who made them enjoy a happy life in the bosom of the fatherland, and a great victory of his compatriotic policy for overseas citizens.

In fact, the repatriation service brought a fundamental change to the position and destiny of Koreans here who had undergone immeasurable national hardships in a hostile alien land.

The repatriation of Koreans here was praised as "exodus from capitalism to socialism" and "a miracle of the 20th century" by the people the world over and made great contribution to the development of friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

We heartily extend our thanks to the Japanese people of all strata and the people all over the world who have unreservedly supported and cooperated with Korean compatriots here in the successful repatriation service for 15 years.

The returnees were in agony of all national humiliation and non-rights in an alien land in the past. But, since they returned to the fatherland under the care of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, they have enjoyed a happy and hopeful life to their heart's content, and proudly made contribution to the cause of socialist construction and the reunification of the fatherland.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Korean compatriots in Japan who suffered non-rights, national discrimination and living difficulty in the alien land, are also returning to the bosom of the daily prospering fatherland and the already-repatriated compatriots lead a happy life without any inconvenience and worry. We will, also in the future, continue to ensure all possible conditions for compatriots in Japan to be able to return home and lead a new life."

In the socialist paradise where taxation was completely eliminated, the returnees are, thanks to the boundless love and paternal care of the President, fully guaranteed a decent job according to their abilities and need.

Moreover, they enjoy a happy life that they envy nothing in the world without any worries about eating, clothing and housing, education of their children and medical treatment.

Moreover, the repatriates, who had been deprived of their due political rights in the past when they were in Japan, are now totally participating in state affairs; among many of them are deputies to organs of people's power of different levels, including the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. They are also greatly contributing to socialist construction as they become Labour Hero of the DPRK and Chollima Rider, and reliable workers in fields of education, art, sports andother different.

Such proud and happy life as the repatriates are living in the homeland clearly demonstrates once again to the world the incomparable superiority of the socialist system established there which embodies the great *Juche* idea of the leader. The *Juche* idea regards men as the most precious and judges everything with men as the centre.

So far, among the Korean residents here, the overwhelming majority of whom came from south Korea, more than 92,000 compatriots have been repatriated to the dear fatherland. Now, a large number of compatriots here are earnestly waiting for the day when they can repatriate.

In sharp contrast with this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, engrossed in earning foreign currency, are perpetrating the impermissible treachery of selling out hundreds of thousands of the south Koreans to foreign monopoly capitalists and landlords as their slaves with the pretext of "manpower export" and "emigration."

In these circumstances, the fact that tens of thousands of Korean residents here who came from south Korea have repatriated en masse to the northern half of the Republic clearly shows that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the only legitimate motherland of the Korean people.

Today, a great half of the Japanese people desire that the present abnormal relations between Korea and Japan will be corrected as early as possible and the true friendship established.

This notwithstanding, while still maintaining an unfriendly attitude toward the DPRK, the Japanese Government pursues the national discrimination policy against the Korean citizens here.

This not only runs counter to the trend of times, but also is contrary to the aspirations and interests of the Japanese people.

We, availing ourselves of this occasion, strongly demand once again that the Japanese Government stop its pro-south Korea policy and take an equidistant policy toward the north and south of Korea, by directly looking into the present situation.

The sea route of the repatriation of the Korean compatriots here to the socialist homeland which the great leader President Kim Il Sung opened, is their inviolable national right.

We strongly demand that the Japanese Government smoothly continue to guarantee the repatriation service so long as there are applicants for repatriation, and that it ensure the Korean residents here due democratic national rights including the freedoms of social activities and unrestricted travel to the homeland.

Photo shows the repatriation ship "Mangyongbong" to bring home Korean compatriots from Japan. The Korean residents here warmly welcome the repatriation ship at the Niigata Port.

Great Victory of Independent, Peaceful Reunification Policy

Rodong Sinmun's Comment on U.N. Debate of Korean Question

PYONGYANG, Dec. 11 (KCNA) —Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) today in an editorial article stresses that the whole course of the debate on the Korean question in the United Nations and its result are a great victory of the policy of the Government of our Republic for independent and peaceful reunification and a blow at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys trying to perpetuate the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea and create "two Koreas."

This is also a common victory of all the revolutionary people and peace-loving people of the world who are struggling against the imperialists' interventionist and aggressive manoeuvres and for defending the country's sovereignty and national dignity, the article notes.

It points in detail to the fact that the draft resolution jointly tabled by socialist countries and the third world countries, which fully reflected the will of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people who demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea and desire an independent solution of the Korean question in conformity with the national interests of the Korean people, was actively supported and approved at the U.N. General Assembly Session.

Referring to the result of the vote, the article stresses: It showed a marked increase of the number of those countries which support our just proposal for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The article says: Our people are sincerely grateful to the representatives of the countries who at the current U.N. General Assembly Session resolutely denounced the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the principal obstacle to the reunification of Korea, and the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea and expressed active support to our cause of independent and peaceful reunification, strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

Noting that the course of the debate on the Korean question at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly and its result testified to the justness of our policy of national reunification, the article stresses that our Party and the Government of the Republic put forward the policy of independent and peaceful reunification on solving the internal affairs of the nation by our people themselves, frustrating outside interference and have made all consistent efforts for its realisation.

The article goes on:

It proceeds precisely from this basic principle that the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea and obstructing the reunification of our country is raised as a pre-requisite for the solution of the reunification question.

The draft resolution on the "Withdrawal of All the Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea under the United Nations Flag" tabled to the current U.N. General Assembly reflected this basic demand for the solution of the reunification question.

The draft resolution fully accords with the national aspiration of our people and the demand of the times for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Forty U.N. member states tabled the joint draft resolution for a fair solution of the Korean question in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the United Nations flag and the overwhelming majority of the representatives who took the floor at the U.N. General Assembly Session on this draft resolution denounced the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy against Korea and supported our proposal for reunification and 48 countries voted for this draft resolution. This is a great encouragement to the struggle of our people for the realization of the just cause.

The course of the debate on the Korean question also disclosed fully the criminal design of U.S. imperialism to obstruct the reunification of Korea and perpetuate her split and showed that U.S. imperialism is being isolated more and more in the United Nations, too, the article remarks and denounces the brigandish sophism and most shameless trick resorted to by U.S. imperialism at the U.N. General Assembly Session, which was aimed at justifying the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea.

The article says further:

The more shamelessly U.S. imperialism tried, the higher voices demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops wearing the "U.N. forces" berets from south Korea rang inside and outside the meeting hall.

Tightly cornered under such situation, the U.S. imperialists fabricated a "draft resolution" on referring the question of dissolving the so-called "U.N. forces" to the U.N. Security Council and "passed" it through the First Committee meeting by means of coercion, money tactics, deception and swindle.

This clearly tells how hard the U.S. imperialists, under the powerful pressure of many countries and peoples of the world demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea, tried to find a pretext to avoid the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and what a shameless trick they employed for this.

The "resolution" rammed through the meeting by U.S. imperialism is, in fact, aimed at keeping its aggressor troops in south Korea indefinitely and proceeds from its invariable intention to increase tension in Korea, perpetuate her division and have hold on south Korea as ever as its colony and military base.

Needless to say, this goes against the aspiration of the entire Korean people and the world people and runs counter to the demand of the times.

All the despicable and shameful manoeuvres resorted to by the U.S. imperialists at the current session to invent a pretext to avoid the withdrawal of U.S. troops fully exposed their brigandish nature to the whole world.

The U.S. imperialists will never be able to put down the daily growing demand of the world people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops under the "U.N." signboard from south Korea or hold in check the struggle of the Korean people to reject all kinds of foreign interferences and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The voice demanding that the U.S. imperialists put an end to their interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea will rise day by day and those who support and sympathize with our people fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will further increase in number on all the continents of the world as the days go by.

In conclusion, the article emphasizes: The U.S. imperialists will certainly be driven out of south Korea and the righteous struggle of our people enjoying the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people be crowned with victory.

Victory in Ayacucho Battle Inspires Just Struggle of Latin American People

Rodong Sinmun on Dec.9 dedicates an editorial article to the 150th anniversary of the victory in the Ayacucho Battle, extending warm felicitations and greetings to the Peruvian people and other Latin American people significantly celebrating it.

The article says:

The victory in the Ayacucho Battle showed that the Latin American people were not dead, but were alive, and if the people rose in unity in a struggle, they could defeat any aggressor.

It still powerfully inspires the just struggle of the Latin American people against domination and subjugation by U.S. imperialism and for the independent development of the country.

The article quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"Today the flag of anti-imperialism and independence is flying high over Latin America which was once called a 'hereditary estate' and a 'tranquil backyard' of the U.S. imperialists."

The U.S. imperialists' talons of aggression and plunder are being broken in all parts of Latin America.

The days have gone never to return when the U.S. imperialists could freely oppress and plunder the Latin American people and an era has come when the Latin American people are emerging as the master of Latin America.

The struggle the Latin American people are waging under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence is a just struggle to defend national independence and sovereignty and national interests and a part of the great revolutionary struggle of the third world peoples.

This struggle greatly contributes to the growth of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the third world and deals a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people resolutely support the struggle of the Peruvian people and other Latin American people against the domination and interference of U.S. imperialism and for defence of the national interests and dignity and for the complete attainment of sovereignty.

The Latin American people with a long tradition of struggle against foreign aggressors and marauders will surely build a Latin America without imperialism and colonialism, a new peaceful and prosperous Latin America. (KCNA)

(Continued from page 3)

ed to say:

On 23 June 1973 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the supreme leader of the Korean people, presented a five-point proposition conducive to a solution of the Korean question consistent with the legitimate interests and desires of its population.

Those proposals were developed during the present debate by the representative of the DPRK. They reflect the will for independence, national dignity and patriotism of the Korean people.

In conclusion the Cuban representative expressed the confidence that independent states which desire to rescue and fully implement the principles of the Charter with relations to Korea will act decisively at the session to put an end to the situation imposed by United States imperialism for so many years, which has transformed this organisation— against the will of the majority of its members—into an instrument in the service of its interventionist policy.

Guinea

Guinean representative Charles Beavogui spoke:

Noting that the division of Korea continues because of foreign troops' occupation of south Korea and the dialogue between the north and the south of Korea is encountering a major obstacle, the presence of foreign troops in south Korea, he said:

We do not understand why the south Korean authorities should not so far have given a favourable response to the five-point proposal of the Government of the Republic calling for: the cessation of the increase of armed forces and the arms race; the evacuation of all foreign troops; the reduction of armed strength and armaments; the cessation of the introduction of arms from abroad; and the conclusion of a peace agreement.

He continued:

The presence of American troops in south Korea clearly creates and perpetuates tension throughout the Korean Peninsula. Such tension, quite naturally, prevents both a genuine dialogue between the two parties and the reunification of the country. There is no doubt that in south Korea there are no "United Nations troops" as such but, rather American troops illegally using the United Nations flag. Consequently, the duty of our organization is to put an end to this quite abnormal situation which has lasted for too long.

Exposing the sophism of those who claim that the withdrawal of American troops from south Korea would "affect the armistice agreement" and the promise of the U.S. President to increase military and material assistance to south Korea, he continued:

All this is quite contrary to the armistice agreement and to the spirit of reunification of the Korean nation. We thus see that the reference to this agreement by the sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C. 1/L. 676) is needed only so that they may, by distorting the letter and spirit of that instrument, continue to maintain the status quo in Korea—in other words, to prolong the presence of United States troops in the south.

The very presence of American troops in south Korea is contrary to the principles and interests of the United Nations whose flag they are illegally using. (KCNA)

Truth about U.S. Aggression on Korea (9)

Miserable Defeat of Aggressors

(Continued from No. 715 issue)

The U.S. imperialists left no stones unturned to obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea, while launching new war provocations in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists who boycotted the political conference which was stipulated in the armistice agreement, unilaterally destroyed the Geneva Conference for a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue in 1954 by refusing to accept the reasonable proposals made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Even after the failure of the conference in Geneva, the Government of the DPRK consistently made efforts to promote the peaceful renunification of Korea.

The DPRK Government put forth a proposal to change the armistice to a durable peace to create a climate favorable for the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue and to reduce the armed forces of north and south Korea, without recourse to the use of arms against each other between the north and south Korean authorities.

To prove its sincerity, the DPRK Government reduced its troops by 80,000 of its own accord.

The DPRK Government repeatedly made proposals to hold a free election throughout Korea to peacefully realize the country's reunification by the Korean people themselves on the basis of democratic principles, after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea.

The DPRK Government also insisted on realizing economic and cultural exchange, correspondence and free visit of peaceful residents between north and south and proposed more than once that north and south Korea should hold negotiations to discuss those problems.

On Feb. 5, 1958, the DPRK Government issued once again a statement in which it made a proposal that all the foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea and that the Korean problem should be solved by the Korean people themselves through peaceful means.

In response to this proposal, the Government of the People's Republic of China withdrew their volunteers to the last man, of their own accord.

Thus, a new phase was opened favorably for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

However, the U.S. imperialists did not withdraw their troops stationed in south Korea, but strengthened their colonial rule and plotted to perpetuate the split of Korea, by obstinately opposing Korea's reunification.

Intensified Suppression, Plunder And Exploitation

The U.S. imperialists did their best to strengthen their colonial rule to put an obstacle in the way of Korea's reunification by continuously occupying south Korea.

The Syngman Rhee regime had been getting further isolated from the people since the armistice and thereby its fascist ruling system was shaken to its foundation.

The U.S. imperialists tried to save themselves from the crisis by making the Syngman Rhee clique intensify their tyrannical dictatorship and fascist military-police rule and deny the people the fundamental principles of democracy.

The whole land of south Korea was thus converted into a dreadful colonial prison under the dictatorial rule by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique.

There were no longer any law or morality in south Korea. Injustice and tyranny replaced them.

All the political parties and social organizations which seemed to hinder the colonial subjugation policy of the U.S. imperialists were severely suppressed and dissolved. The Progressive Party of south Korea was destroyed and its head, Cho Bong Am, executed only because he advocated peaceful reunification.

According to statistics made public in south Korean publications, over 811,700 people were arrested and imprisoned in south Korea during 1955-1959 and over 247,000 in 1959 alone.

While strengthening political suppression in south Korea the U.S. imperialists intensified their subversive activities: plundering and exploiting the post-war south Korean economy under the pretext of so-called "aid." By Dec. 10, 1948, the U.S. imperialists, by concluding the "ROK-U.S. economic aid treaty" with the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, held under their control the main arteries of the south Korean economy, including natural resources, production and supply, foreign exchange, import and export, forcible collection of rice and supply of cereals.

In Dec. 1953, the U.S. imperialists rigged up the agreement of the "ROK-U.S. joint committee for the restoration of the economy and planning for stable finances" and through the "ROK-U.S. joint economic committee," in which the decision right was held by the U.S. imperialists, the U.S. imperialists came to hold the right to decide the exchange rate of Korean currency, market prices of goods, purchasing prices of the goods imported under the aid programs, import and distribution. They went so far as to acquire the right to inspect all the branches of the south Korean economy and economic plans so that they might be integrated into a general plan to contribute to the military activities of the "U.N. Command." (Paragraph 4, Article 1 of the "ROK-U.N. Command agreement on economic regulation")

Because of this, it was impossible for the south Korean puppet regime to run its economy independently and work out its budgetary plan as well as its taxation plan without the approval of that organ.

In Dec. 1956, the shameless "ROK-U.S. amity, commerce and navigation treaty" was concluded to rationalize the colonial rule of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

Under this treaty, U.S. capital began to interfere "legally" in all kinds of economic activities such as commerce, industry, finance and other profit-making enterprises in south Korea. U.S. capital, to this end, established various "branches," "subsidiaries," "offices," "factories" and so forth.

This treaty also bestowed on U.S. capital the right by which they can obtain and monopolize land, buildings and other assets, ensuring even extra-territoriality for Americans and their predatory organs.

Furthermore, the south Korean puppet clique cannot handle even criminal cases involving American monopoly capitalists, and collect taxes from them.

A large number of "agreements" and "treaties" concluded between the U.S. imperialists and south Korea are even worse than the aggressive "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" which Korea was compelled by the Japanese militarists to conclude, a treaty designed by them to colonize Korea.

"Aid" from the U.S. imperialists was, so to speak, a basic means of controlling south Korea politically, economically and militarily.

Vital goods such as coal, oil and fertilizer imported as "aid goods" from the U.S.A. were more expensive than on the international market. For instance, coal costing 15 dollars per ton on the international market was sold at 30 dollars and 80 cents in south Korea in 1955 and sugar 105 dollars per ton at 170 dollars.

Even a Japanese publication reported that the "ROK" government was nothing but a "committee for distributing aid funds," saying that the U.S. economic cooperation agency was the actual government of south Korea.

U.S. aid to south Korea has thus resulted in completely disintegrating the national economy of south Korea, by increasing its subordination to the U.S.A.

No branches of the south Korean industry can work independently without the main raw materials and equipment supplied by the U.S. imperialists.

(To be continued)

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